

CLASSIFIED AREA STIPULATION
(36 CFR 251.23 and 294)

The use of the lands within the external boundaries of the _____

Classified Area as described below for the purpose of this license/permit/lease will be restricted to the following unless otherwise specifically agreed to by the Forest Service in the Operating Plan:

- a. To conduct prospecting and exploratory activities upon said lands for the purpose of locating and determining the existence of possible mineral resources beneath said lands by the use of such instruments and non-motorized equipment as may be carried by hand or on horseback. No explosives shall be used nor shall any wheeled, mechanized or motorized vehicles or equipment be used or transported upon the surface of said lands for such purposes.
- b. Operations shall be authorized to drill for, produce, and remove minerals from said lands by methods which will avoid invasion or disturbance of the surface.
- c. This stipulation is in effect for the following described lands:

Signature of Licensee/Permittee/Lessee

NOTE: The applicant is encouraged to contact the District Ranger for further information regarding the restrictive nature of this stipulation.

(1/86)

WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS SYSTEM STIPULATIONS

This stipulation applies to National Forest System lands adjacent to the _____ River, under study for possible inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System (82 Stat. 906, as amended).

1. The licensee/permittee/lessee may not use, occupy, or disturb any surface portion of the license/permit/lease application area described in this stipulation without prior specific authorization of the Forest Service while the Congress is considering inclusion of the River into the National Wild and Scenic River System.
 - a. If the Congress adds the River to the National Wild and Scenic River System, the Forest Service will prepare a management plan which will specify the particular controls on the lands described below.
 - b. If by the date prescribed by Section 7b of the Wild and Scenic River Act (82 Stat. 906, as amended) or possible amendments, the Congress has not added the River to the National Wild and Scenic River System, the area will be used according to a National Forest Land Resources Management Plan which may specify particular controls or special requirements for mineral development on the license/permit/lease area.
2. This stipulation is in effect for the following described lands:

Signature of Licensee/Permittee/Lessee

NOTE: The applicant should know that there is at this time no assurance that use, occupancy, or disturbance of the surface of the above-described land can ever be permitted.

(1/86)

APPENDIX O
FOREST HIGHWAYS AND ROAD CONSTRUCTION PLAN

FOREST HIGHWAYS

The Forest Highway program is a Federal program administered by the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA). For a Forest or county road to be designated a Forest Highway, the road must meet the following criteria:

- It is under the jurisdiction of a cooperator (i.e. county or state) and open to public travel
- It provides a connection between an adequate and safe public road and the renewable resources of the National Forest System which are essential to the local, regional, or national economy, and/or the communities, shipping points, or markets which depend upon those renewable resources.
- It serves other local needs such as schools, mail delivery, commercial supply, and access to private property within the National Forest System; or serves traffic of which a preponderance is generated by use of the National Forest System and its resources; or serves National Forest System generated traffic volumes that have a substantial impact on roadway design and construction.

The FHWA, Forest Service, and the Colorado Department of Highways (CDOH) jointly determine route designations and select projects for inclusion in the 7 year Forest Highway construction program. Counties send their proposals to the CDOH and the Forest sends its proposal to the Regional Office to be considered with all other National Forest proposals in the state of Colorado. It is important to communicate and cooperate at the local level to insure coordinated and mutually acceptable proposals.

Currently, in the 7 year Forest Highway construction program for the state of Colorado, three bridges on Gunnison County Road 12, (Kebler Pass Road, FH 71) are scheduled for replacement. The Forest's priorities for inclusion in the construction program are the Cottonwood Pass Road (FH 59) from Almont to Taylor Park Reservoir, and Gunnison County Road 12, (Kebler Pass Road, FH 71) from Paonia Reservoir to Crested Butte.

The Forest and counties have many miles of road that meet the Forest Highway criteria and are in need of improvement, but funding is very limited compared to the needs Forest and state wide. Table O-1 displays the Forest Highway System on the Forest.

ROAD CONSTRUCTION PLAN

Table O-2 displays the arterial / collector road construction / reconstruction plan. The arterial / collector roads are the primary access routes to and through the Forest which serve all users. In addition to the roads listed, over 50 miles of gravel surfaced roads need to be resurfaced or restored per year to maintain the 1,072 miles of gravel road on a 20 year life cycle. Restoration/resurfacing is financed with road maintenance funds.

Local road construction mileage for timber sales is displayed in Appendix E.

TABLE O-1

FOREST HIGHWAY SYSTEM

| Forest Hwy Route Number | Forest Hwy Name | Forest Road Name and Number* | Beginning/ Ending* | Length (Miles) |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|---|-----------------------------|-------------------|
| 7 | South Fork- Lake City | S.H. 149 | U.S. 160/ S.H. 149 | 64.7 |
| 15 | McClure Pass | S.H. 133 | S.H. 133 | 25.0 |
| 59 | Cottonwood Pass | Taylor River Rd. No. 742 Cottonwood Pass Rd. No. 209 | Almont/ Buena Vista | 45.0 |
| 63 | Dolores - Norwood | Dolores-Norwood Rd. No. 610 | Dolores / FDR No.610 | 39.6 |
| 70 | Naturita - Montrose | Old Highway 90 Rd. No. 90 | S.H. 90 / S.H. 141 | 40.5 |
| 71 | Somerset - Crested Butte | Kebler Pass Road C.R. No. 12 | S.H. 133 / Crested Butte | 30.1 |
| 72 | Sanborn Park | Dave Wood Rd. 510 Sanborn Park 530 | S.H. 90 / S.H. 145 | 38.0 |
| 73 | Buzzard Divide | Buzzard Divide Rd. No. 265 | S.H. 133 / Silt-Collbran | 29.7 |
| 74 | Divide Road | Divide Rd. No. 402 | S.H. 141 / FDR No. 510 | 74.6 |
| 75 | Delta - Nucla | Delta-Nucla Road No. 503 | S.H. 348 / FDR No. 402 | 24.6 |
| 76 | Cumberland Pass | Cumberland Pass Rd. No. 765 | Pitkin / FDR No. 742 | 27.1 |
| 77 | Los Pinos - Cebolla | Los Pinos-Cebolla Road No. 788 | S.H. 149 / S.H. 114 | 43.9 |
| 78 | Owl Creek - Cimarron | Cimarron Road . No. 858 | U.S. 550 / U.S. 50 | 45.1 |

* S.H. = State Highway
U.S. = U.S. Highway

C.R. = County Road
FDR = Forest Development Road

TABLE O-2

ARTERIAL/COLLECTOR ROAD CONSTRUCTION/RECONSTRUCTION ACTION PLAN

| ROAD NAME | ROAD NO. | FUNDED BY CAPITAL INVESTMENT (CI) OR TIMBER SALE (TS) | MILES OF CONSTRUCTION (C) OR RECONSTRUCTION (R) |
|--------------------------------------|----------|---|---|
| <i>FY - 1991</i> | | | |
| Alpine Tunnel | 839 | CI | 10.2 (R) |
| Cement Creek | 740 | CI | 1.0 (R) |
| Owens Creek | 268 | Ruth Mountain TS | 4.0 (R) |
| Taylor River (Texas Creek Bridge) | 742 | CI | 0.1 (R) |
| West Beaver | 615 | West Beaver TS | 2.1 (R) |
| <i>FY - 1992</i> | | | |
| Fall Creek | 618 | CI | 4.5 (R) |
| Fall Creek (Bridge) | 618 | CI | 0.1 (R) |
| Stevens Gulch | 701 | CI | 0.3 (R) |
| West Hubbard Creek | 718 | Hubbard #2 TS | 3.0 (C) |
| <i>FY - 1993</i> | | | |
| Craig Point | 513 | Cartwheel TS | 2.5 (R) |
| <i>FY - 1994-2000</i> | | | |
| Alpine | 868 | CI | 11.0 (R) |
| Alpine Plateau | 867 | CI | 18.1 (R) |
| Divide | 402 | CI | 9.0 (R) |
| East Dallas | 851 | CI | 7.4 (R) |
| Floating Lake | 704.4A | Floating Lake TS | 3.6 (C) |
| Gold Creek | 771 | CI | 8.7 (R) |
| Hanks Valley | 512 | CI | 10.6 (R) |
| Hubbard Canyon | 704 | CI | 4.8 (C) |
| Lambert Road | 260 | Sheeps Flat TS | 2.0 (C) |
| Long Branch | 780 | CI | 3.6 (R) |
| Long Slough | 249 | CI | 0.8 (C) |
| | | | 8.2 (R) |
| Middle Quartz Creek | 767 | CI | 4.4 (R) |
| Old Grand Mesa | 123 | Blanchard TS | 1.0 (R) |
| Overland Reservoir | 705 | CI | 4.3 (R) |
| San Juan NF | 534 | North Cone TS | 4.2 (R) |
| Stevens Gulch | 701 | CI | 2.5 (R) |
| Surface Creek | 125 | CI | 5.1 (R) |
| Trickle Park | 121 | CI | 1.0 (R) |
| West Dallas | 850 | CI | 1.0 (R) |

APPENDIX Q
LEVEL I FIRE MANAGEMENT ANALYSIS

APPENDIX Q

LEVEL I FIRE MANAGEMENT ANALYSIS

Table Q-1 displays the historical fire program for the period 1971 through 1980. The annual average 51 fires and 290 acres burned does not represent a complex fire management situation. Therefore, a Level II Fire Management Analysis will not be conducted.

Fire management program projections for planning periods are displayed in Table Q-2. These projections are based on historical data and programmed budget planning. The future program is expected to remain relatively stable and will not vary significantly between time periods. Recent trends show a slight increase in man-caused fires. The expected increase in Forest visitor use equated with population growth will probably increase the percentage of total fire ignitions. Wildfire risk occurrences requiring intensive suppression efforts are expected to generally decrease due to prescribed fuel treatment activities. Prescribed fire in both natural and activity fuels significantly reduce wildfire risks.

TABLE Q-1.

HISTORICAL FIRE PROGRAM DATA

| Year | Costs | | | Acres Burned | Total Number Fires |
|----------------------|---------------------|-------------|-----------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|
| | Total FFP Budget | Suppression | Total Fire Program | | |
| 1971 | 36,000 | 8,000 | 44,000 | 37 | 41 |
| 1972 | 73,000 | 72,000 | 145,000 | 53 | 45 |
| 1973 | 80,000 | 60,000 | 140,000 | 107 | 24 |
| 1974 | 75,000 | 112,000 | 187,000 | 472 | 77 |
| 1975 | 72,000 | 162,000 | 234,000 | 55 | 35 |
| 1976 | 52,000 | 40,000 | 92,000 | 313 | 50 |
| 1977 | 157,000 | 120,000 | 277,000 | 206 | 54 |
| 1978 | 137,000 | 88,000 | 225,000 | 488 | 78 |
| 1979 | 119,000 | 148,000 | 267,000 | 112 | 50 |
| 1980 | 217,000 | 394,000 | 611,000 | 1062 | 53 |
| Average 1971-1980 | 101,800 | 120,400 | 222,000 | 290 | 51 |

TABLE Q-2.

PROJECTED FIRE PROGRAM

| Forest Plan Time Period | Total FFP Budget M\$* | Suppression- M\$* | Total Fire Program M\$* | Expected Area Burn Acres |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1985 | 226 | 115 | 341 | 50 |
| 1986-1990 | 186 | 120 | 306 | 50 |
| 1991-2000 | 186 | 120 | 306 | 50 |
| 2001-2010 | 186 | 120 | 306 | 50 |
| 2011-2020 | 186 | 120 | 306 | 50 |
| 2021-2030 | 186 | 120 | 306 | 50 |

*M\$ = Thousand dollars.

APPENDIX S
RECREATION APPENDIX

APPENDIX S
THE RECREATION APPENDIX

| | | |
|-------------|---|-------|
| SECTION I | THE ROLE OF THE GRAND MESA, UNCOMPAHGRE AND GUNNISON NATIONAL FORESTS IN PROVIDING OUTDOOR RECREATION OPPORTUNITIES | p. 3 |
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| SECTION III | RECREATION USE OF THE FOREST | p. 15 |
| SECTION IV | CURRENT AND FUTURE RECREATION NEEDS | p. 20 |
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RECREATION APPENDIX
TO THE
GRAND MESA, UNCOMPAHGRE AND GUNNISON NATIONAL FOREST
LAND AND RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN

The purpose of this appendix is to summarize and display in a concise manner the nature of the outdoor recreation resource on the Grand Mesa, Uncompahgre and Gunnison National Forests.

-It describes the role the Forest plays in providing outdoor recreation opportunities for the local area, the state and neighboring states.

-It displays the current patterns and amounts of use currently being made of the Forest's recreation resources and estimates the anticipated demand for future use.

-It discusses the strategies and actions planned to meet these demands while maintaining the opportunities for high quality recreation activities and experiences through a program of integrated forest management.

While the Forest Land and Resource Management Plan provides a long term view of resource management through the year 2030, this appendix generally projects only to 1995.

I- THE ROLE OF THE GRAND MESA, UNCOMPAHGRE AND GUNNISON
NATIONAL FORESTS IN PROVIDING OUTDOOR
RECREATION OPPORTUNITIES

The Grand Mesa, Uncompahgre and Gunnison National Forests provides a broad range of forest, alpine and wilderness related outdoor recreation opportunities to the residents of west-central Colorado. There are significant numbers of visitors from other parts of the southwestern and midwestern United States who also frequent the Forest year-round to enjoy outdoor recreation opportunities and settings which are either unavailable or different than those in their home states. 1/

RECREATION OPPORTUNITIES

All of the 2,953,186 acres of the Grand Mesa, Uncompahgre and Gunnison National Forests provide recreation opportunities of some kind. Forest planning for recreation opportunities uses the Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS) as described in the ROS Users Guide (USFS, 1981). ROS provides a framework for defining the types of outdoor recreation available on the Forest. A description of ROS is found in the FEIS for the Forest Plan, Volume 2, Appendix A, Glossary. Figure 1 below displays the relative amount and kind of recreation settings that are available on the forest, and the amount of use that occurs within each. It's important to note that the large amount of use occurring in the rural setting (which is a relatively small acreage) is due to high density types of activity associated with highways, while the light use of the primitive setting (a relatively large area) is due to low density types of activity associated with unroaded areas. Figure 2 displays the relative amounts of various recreation activity, and Figure 3 the percentage of use by general category. See Figures 1, 2, and 3.

Dispersed Recreation

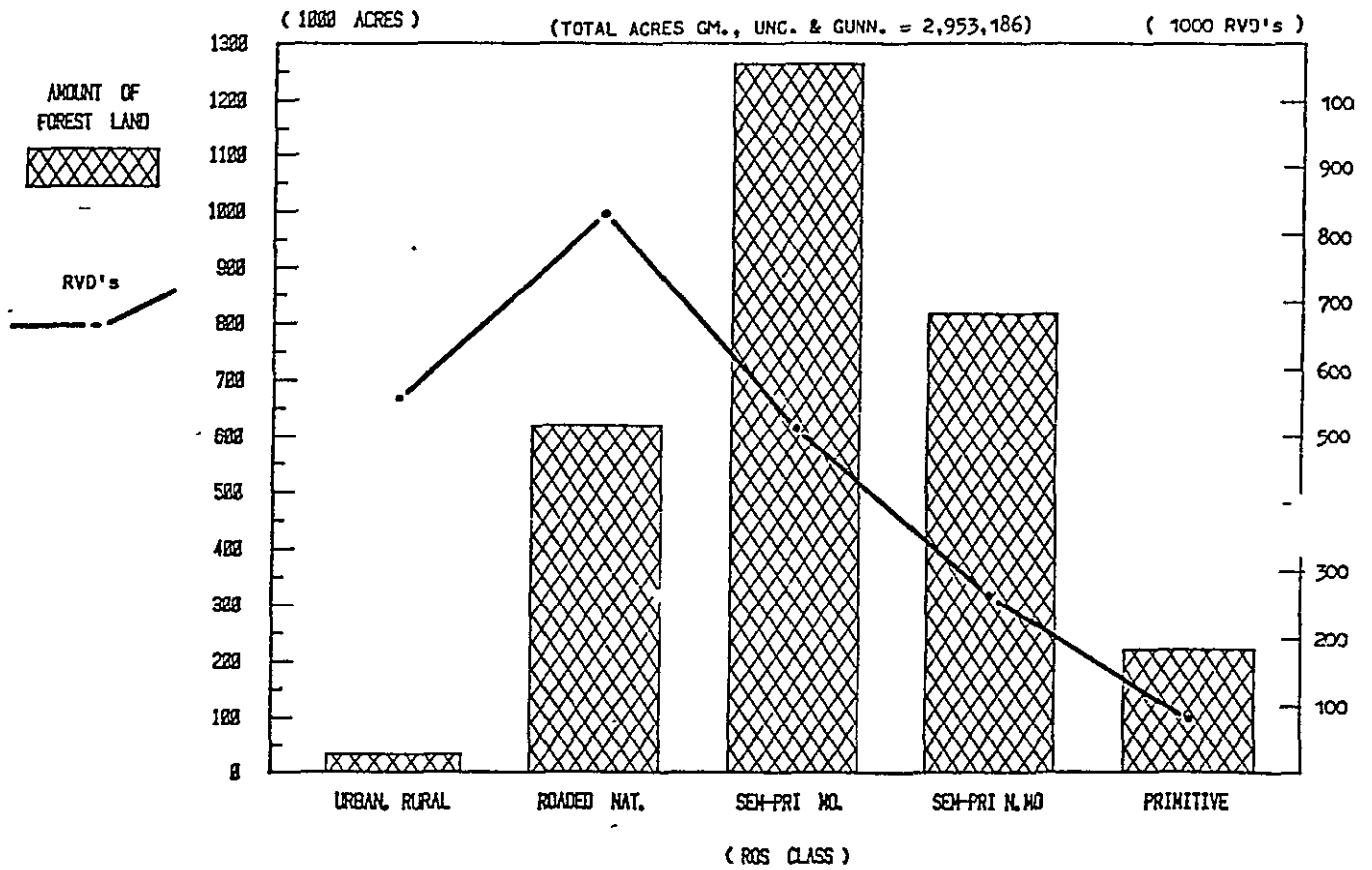
Except for downhill skiing, the vast majority of the visitors to the Forest participate in dispersed recreation activities of one kind or another. Even those using developed camp and picnic grounds do so largely in connection with various dispersed recreation activities such as hiking, fishing, hunting, ORV travel and sightseeing. Therefore, the road and trail systems on the Forest play an important role in providing access and in dispersing use.

The Forest has approximately 1,647 miles of trails, of which about 826 miles are in otherwise "roadless" areas with motorized use restrictions. Three National Recreation Trails are designated. They are Bear Creek, Crag Crest, and Crag Crest X-Country trails.

1/ The Grand Mesa, Uncompahgre and Gunnison National Forests contains the majority of the alpine lands and much of the historic heritage that make up the recreation and visual resource of west-central Colorado. The White River National Forest, Colorado and Plack Canyon of the Gunnison National Monuments, Curecanti National Recreation Area, and federal land administered by the Bureau of Land Management also contain lands that contribute to the attractiveness of the whole west-central part of the state.

RECREATION OPPORTUNITY SETTING

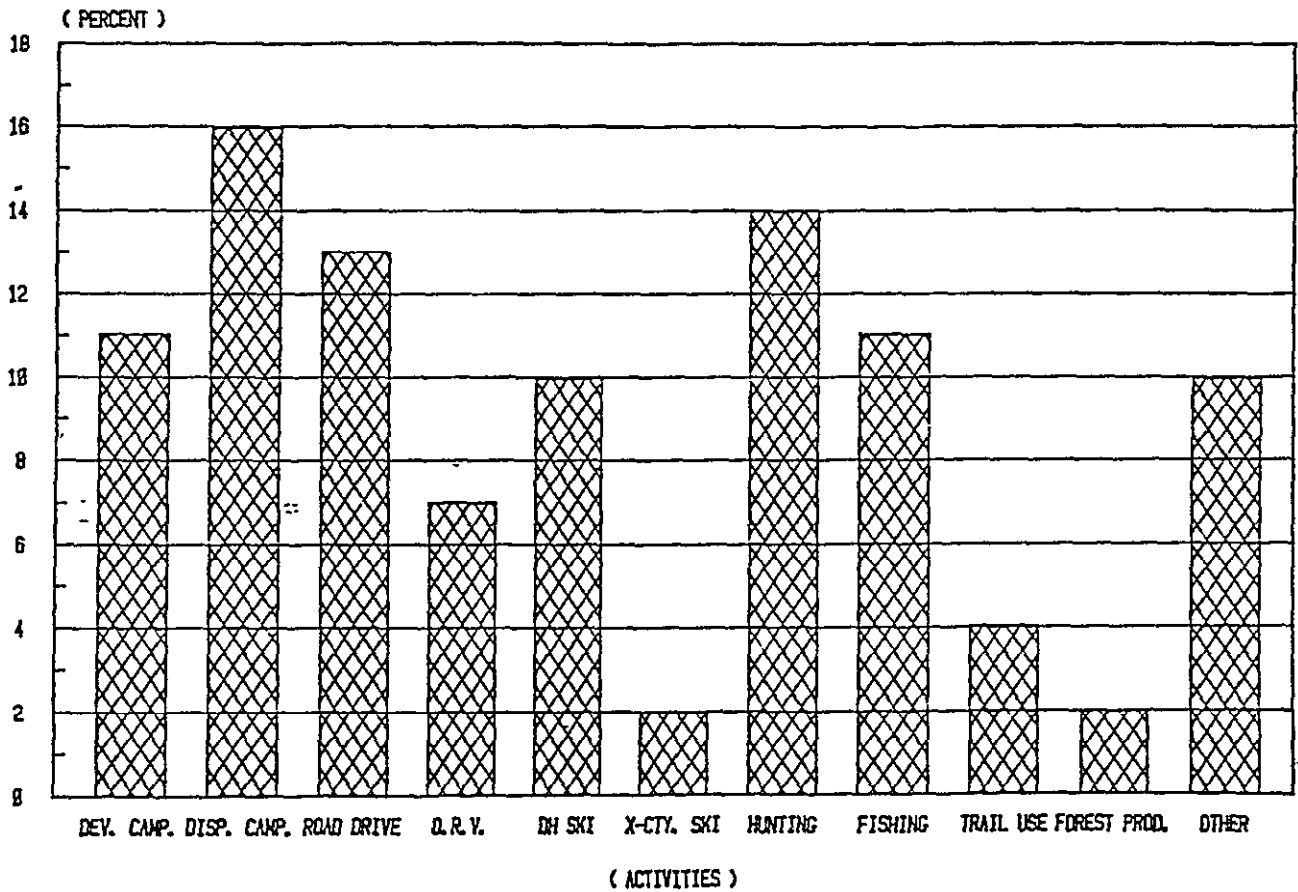
FIGURE 1 (1983 DATA)



(ACTIVITIES BY APPROXIMATE PERCENT OF TOTAL USE)

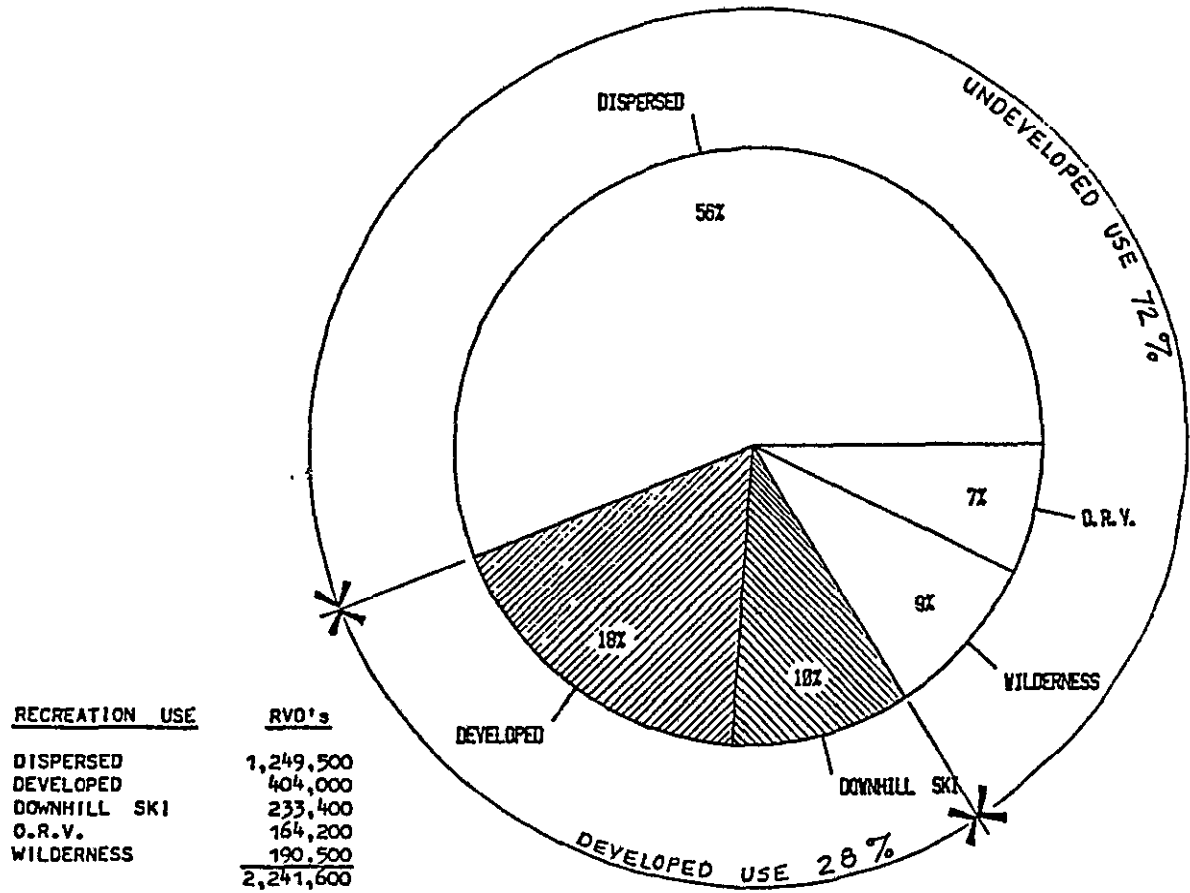
PRINCIPAL RECREATION ACTIVITIES

FIGURE 2 (1983 DATA)



RECREATION USE by GENERAL CATEGORY

FIGURE 3 (1983 DATA)



Principal access to and through the National Forest is provided by Federal and State highways and county roads. The Forest has 3,874 miles of developed roads, of which 1,240 miles make up the principal travel network within the Forest. The remaining 2,634 miles serve as local and intermittent access for various management activities throughout the Forest and may or may not provide recreation opportunities.

Good ORV (off-road vehicle) recreation opportunities are provided on 780 miles of primitive roads traversing the Forests and high alpine areas of the Forests. Included in the above 780 miles, there are 180 miles of primitive roads that provide an excellent quality ORV recreation experience. These roads and 717 miles of trails which are open to motorized use provide access to much of the non-Wilderness area of the Forest. Almost all "ORV" use of the Forest occurs on roads of "primitive" or better standard or on trails open to motorized use. Very little use is literally of an off-road variety. About one third of the Forest road mileage may be closed to motorized use on a seasonal basis to protect soil and water resources, and road or trail surfaces during wet periods.

Developed Recreation

There are 89 developed sites on the Forest operated by the Forest Service (1983). These include 67 campgrounds, 11 picnic areas, 2 group picnic grounds, 1 developed trailhead, 1 boating site and 7 observation or information sites. These sites have a combined total capacity of about 5963 persons-at-one-time (PAOT). The average 125 day season of managed use is usually from May 30 on into the month of October.

There are 21 privately owned and operated developed sites on the Forest (1983). These include 1 boating site, 5 resorts, 2 organization camps, 1 concession site, and 12 recreation residence sites. These sites have a combined total capacity of about 1,418 PAOT.

In addition there are a number of privately owned campgrounds throughout the area surrounding the forest. The majority of these campgrounds are located near towns or along major highways. Along with providing overnight camping opportunities for travelers, they also provide a base for people enjoying the recreation opportunities offered by the National Forests and nearby towns.

Downhill Skiing

There are three developed ski areas on the National Forests: Crested Butte, Powderhorn and Telluride. Crested Butte and Telluride are destination ski resorts, while Powderhorn is primarily a local ski area for west-central Colorado, mainly Grand Junction.

Crested Butte is a large ski area with a capacity of 6,200 (1983) skiers-at-one-time (SAOT). Approximately 60-70% of the skiers are from out of state. The presently approved expansion capacity of 4,500 SAOT, when developed, would give Crested Butte a total capacity of 10,700 SAOT. Commercial jet aircraft service at Gunnison County Airport and numerous commercial lodging and resort facilities in the towns of Gunnison, Crested Butte, and Mt. Crested Butte and the adjacent area further enhance the popularity of the Crested Butte ski area.

Powderhorn Ski Area is a smaller area with a capacity of 1,800 SAOT (1983). Most of the skiers are from the local area. Powderhorn could expand to a total of 4,500 SAOT based on the approved Master Plan for the ski area. The Grand Junction Airport is approximately one hour away from the ski area. Present plans for providing overnight accommodations on private land below the ski area would make Powderhorn more of a destination ski area in the future.

Telluride Ski Resort has a capacity of 2,800 SAOT (1983). It relies on out of state skiers for most of its business. Potential capacity of the ski resort is 15,000 SAOT based on the approved master plan for the resort. An airport that handles smaller commercial air traffic was built in 1985.

Monarch Ski Area, on the San Isabel National Forest, has expansion potential overlapping on to the Gunnison National Forest. Ski area expansion has not been approved, however the potential is estimated to be approximately 5,600 SAOT.

Eight additional potential ski area sites are currently inventoried on the forests, but the existing sites appear to have enough capacity to meet projected demands.

THE WILDERNESS RESOURCE

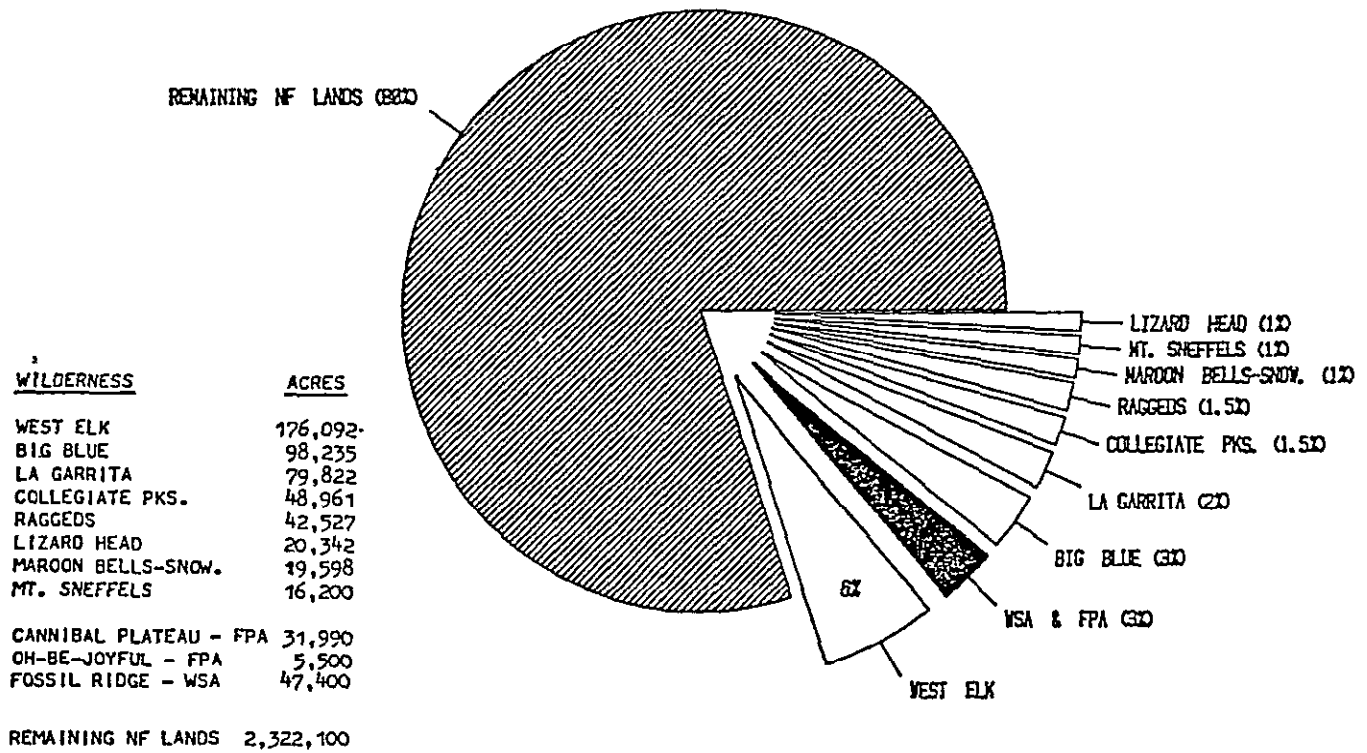
The Grand Mesa, Uncompahgre and Gunnison National Forests contains all or parts of eight wildernesses: the Big Blue, Collegiate Peaks, LaGarita, Lizard Head, Maroon Bells-Snowmass, Mount Sneffels, Raggeds and West Elk, which make up nearly 17% (501,777 acres) of the total Forest acreage. The Forest reviewed three areas for possible wilderness designation. They were: Cannibal Plateau Further Planning Area, and the Oh-Be-Joyful and Fossil Ridge Wilderness Study Areas. A portion (13,599 acres) of the Cannibal Plateau Further Planning Area (31,990 acres) was recommended for possible inclusion into the National Wilderness System. The Oh-Be-Joyful and Fossil Ridge Wilderness Study Areas (52,900 acres) were not recommended for inclusion in the National Wilderness System. See Figure 4.

Wildernesses are designated and managed to allow, to the greatest extent possible, the flow of natural ecosystem dynamics unaffected and unhampered by human activities and influences. The nature of the Wilderness resource provides recreation opportunities for those who are interested in primitive recreation activities and experiences that require non-mechanized travel through difficult and challenging terrain and coping with nature on its own terms. It also provides opportunity for those who seek solitude from human-dominated environments.

While recreation has grown to be one of the principle uses of Wilderness, it is not managed primarily for recreational uses. There are minimal facilities inside the wilderness. There are trails, which are designed more for the protection of the resource than for the convenience of the user, minimal signing and other information aids, and no developed campsites or sanitation facilities. If recreational use of wilderness approaches levels which are detrimental to natural ecosystem dynamics and opportunities for solitude, management actions will be taken to maintain the level and nature of human use at acceptable levels.

DESIGNATED WILDERNESS & WSA + FPA

FIGURE 4 (1983 DATA)



THE CULTURAL RESOURCE

At present there is no specific cultural resource overview for the Grand Mesa, Uncompahgre and Gunnison National Forests. Reference is made in all cultural resource reports to the overviews for the Bureau of Land Management lands adjacent to the forests and to the regional documents prepared by the Colorado Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation. Overviews for all three forests are partially complete and will be finished in 1987.

There is evidence that the cultural history of the three forests covers the last ten thousand years. Until contact with Europeans, the pattern of use on the forests was one of hunting and gathering vegetable and animal resources in a seasonal round of movement from one camp to another. Forest use generally lasted from June to October. This type of pattern is shown in the proposed Englehart Park Archeological District on the Grand Mesa National Forest. Within this district there are a number of large and small camp sites and many smaller activity areas covering 664 acres and showing use of the area over hundreds of years.

After contact and the introduction of the horse, this pattern was expanded to cover a larger area. With the removal of all Indians from west-central Colorado in 1881, this pattern of land use ceased. Since 1881 the forests have been used by residents of European ancestry for many purposes.

One of the first uses by Euro-Americans was fur trapping. No remains of this activity have been located. Next came mining for gold, silver and other metals, and later coal throughout the mountains of all three forests. Many of the resources on the forests are the remains of this mining activity. One example is the proposed Pieplant Historic District on the Gunnison National Forest, the ruins of a mine, mill and town.

Shortly after the miners came the ranchers and farmers. The remains of their homesteads, water projects and grazing activities are located on the forests.

Because of the needs of the miners and ranchers, sawmills were built throughout the forests and their ruins are still present. Even more visible are the railroads which were built to supply the mines and farms and ranches. Railroad engineering structures, grades and buildings, such as the proposed Alpine Tunnel Historic District, the site of Vance Junction and many others, are located on the Uncompahgre and Gunnison Forests.

Many areas of the forest have not yet been surveyed but, based on the work already completed, more cultural resources are located on the forests and some of them will be eligible to the National Register of Historic Places.

Finally, the Uncompahgre National Forest contains one of the most important paleontological sites in the world, the Dry Mesa Dinosaur Quarry. This paleontological resource, the eligible cultural resources and many of the ineligible cultural resources will provide an educational and recreational resource for present day forest users when they are developed.

THE VISUAL RESOURCE

The visual (or scenic) resources of the Grand Mesa, Uncompahgre and Gunnison National Forests play a vital role in the attraction, enjoyment and economic value of the recreation use of the Forest. Visual resources also enhance the quality of life for local residents in the west-central part of the state. The San Juans, West Elks, and other mountain ranges are some of the most spectacular in the state and enjoy a national and international reputation for outstanding scenery.

The vast majority of the Forest (95%) currently retains the natural appearance expected of mountain ecosystems which make up the Forests' characteristic landscape. About 5% of the Forest landscape has been modified to the point that management activities dominate the natural appearing scene. These modifications are the result of roads, utility corridors, mining activities, vegetation treatments, and developed recreation sites.

Human caused visual impacts are increasing most rapidly in the mountain valley landscapes which are the usual location of transportation corridors, agricultural activity, and more recently, residential and private recreational developments. Most of the private land within and adjacent to the Forest lies in these mountain valleys.

UNIQUE FEATURES

Some of the more unique recreation opportunities and attractions are:

- The outstanding alpine landscapes with their high peaks (many above 14,000 feet), verdant valleys, aspen and conifer forests, and numerous streams, waterfalls and lakes are some of the most striking in the nation.
- The Grand Mesa, one of the world's largest and highest flat topped mountains, with approximately 300 lakes and reservoirs along with many parks edged by spruce and aspen forests. Many varieties of wild flowers appear after snow melt and last well into the summer season.
- The opportunity for extremely scenic, high altitude four-wheel drive travel, coupled with extremely rugged and scenic alpine landscape and historic heritage of early mining days near Telluride, Ouray, and Lake City.
- The opportunity to hunt, fish and observe abundant populations of wildlife in highly natural surroundings. The Forests have some of the most diverse habitat to support a wide variety of species. These are some of the best Colorado has to offer, including one of the most prolific big horn sheep herds, one of the highest populations of elk, and a high percentage of trophy mule deer. There are also more than ample fishable lakes, reservoirs and streams.
- Because of the amount and size of, and the relatively remote location of the Forests' wildernesses, there is an opportunity to travel through and experience the solitude of some of the more remote wildernesses in the state.

- The opportunity to use many cold water reservoirs and lakes (Grand Mesa), rivers (Taylor River) and streams for a variety of water sports.
- The consistently reliable opportunity to participate in winter sports activities of all kinds in highly scenic and easily accessible mountainous areas. Grand Mesa, with its flat topped, precipitous rim, rolling park terrain, and its good reliable snow is especially unique for snowmobile and cross country skiing opportunities.

These resources, combined with the pleasant climate of the adjacent lower elevation land, the relative proximity to the population centers of the arid southwestern United States, and the abundance of historic and prehistoric cultural resource attractions in the area, are the foundation of the flourishing tourist industry and attractiveness for living in west-central Colorado.

II- INTERRELATIONSHIPS WITH OTHER RESOURCES AND AMONG RECREATION USES

Both those providing recreation experiences and those experiencing recreation are often concerned about the compatibility of recreation with other resource management activities. This is because the quality of recreation experiences often depends on how natural resources are managed. Because this perception of "naturalness" in the recreation environment is important to the recreationist, consideration of recreation and scenic values is woven into all resource management activities on the Grand Mesa, Uncompahgre and Gunnison National Forests. Presently, recreation visitors find the Forests to be essentially natural in appearance.

The Forest Plan provides two important elements (Chapter III) that govern recreation management, and its relationship to other resources, on the Forests. The first is Forest Direction, which provides minimum conditions that will be maintained for recreation, cultural, visual, and wilderness resources wherever they are found on the Forest. Second is Management Area Direction, comprised of 24 specific, integrated multiple resource prescriptions that detail activities designed to achieve particular objectives on a particular land area. Each prescription, whether the objective is to produce wood fiber, increase water yield, or manage wildlife winter range, contains specific guidance for managing the recreation, wilderness, cultural, and scenic environment.

The interrelationship among recreation uses, like that among other resources, may or may not be complementary. For example, driving for pleasure and picnicking could be complementary activities, while ski touring and snowmobiling are often viewed as incompatible. In addition, human use can effect the biological environment (for example, off-road driving can impact wildlife and water quality) and the social environment (for instance, overcrowding can degrade recreation quality). The transportation system is a key element in human impact on the recreation setting. Roads and trails provide access for recreationists, and therefore greatly influence the location, kind, and amount of recreation. Yet, since roads are considered by many to be adverse intrusions, they can be either an asset or a liability to the recreation setting. The importance of managing transportation systems effectively - in terms of standards, location, maintenance, and closures - in order to maximize their contribution to recreation cannot be overstated.

Changes have occurred over the past three decades in the relative importance to the general public of various recreation activities. For example, within the past few years, use of rivers by private and commercial boaters has grown from virtually nil to a significant activity that is still growing. On the other hand, the number of traditional outfitter and guide operations in wildernesses may have reached wilderness capacity. This commercial accommodation of visitors may have to shift both in location and character. Changes in public tastes or development of new products or technology for outdoor activities are difficult if not impossible to predict; an agency that attempts to manage for "recreation activities" will thus always be a step behind public demand. The key value of the Forest Plan is that it manages for environmental and social conditions, settings and opportunities, rather than specific activities that may or may not be popular or desired in the future. This type of recreation management ensures that natural settings will continue to be available for future types and demand of recreation activities.

Another noteworthy interrelationship exists between local communities and private business, and National Forest recreation opportunities. Many businesses, and thus many communities, within the area of the Forest are at least partially dependent upon the attractiveness of the Forests to recreationists for their economic well-being. In addition, it is felt that the recreation attractions of west-central Colorado, not commodity values like timber and minerals, are responsible for the population growth of the communities over the last 25 years and for the type of resident who settles here.

Resort growth associated with facilities on private land, and the three ski areas have the potential to rapidly accelerate the rate of growth and increase the region's dependence upon the recreation resources of the Forest. Increasing community dependence on the Forest environment may shift the type and amount of various goods and services provided by the Grand Mesa, Uncompahgre and Gunnison National Forests. As more capital improvements are provided by the private sector to accommodate the increasing number of visitors, the Forest Service may increase its emphasis on protection and maintenance of the destination attractions sought by recreationists. The Forest Plan reflects the potential need for this shift in emphasis.

III- RECREATION USE OF THE FOREST

As shown in Figures 2 and 3, seventy-two percent of the 2.2 million annual recreation visits made to the Grand Mesa, Uncompahgre and Gunnison National Forests are to dispersed backcountry and wilderness areas of the Forest. And most of the dozen or so principal activities reflect the user's desire for such settings. Figure 1 illustrates how the amount of use is distributed over the general recreation opportunity settings. The high amount of use in the more developed rural and roaded areas of the Forest reflect the concentrated use characteristic of developed ski areas, resorts and camp and picnic grounds. But even here, many of the users seek the more unconfined forest settings for various activities while using developed sites as a base of operations. The principal attraction of the Forest is its relatively undeveloped and highly scenic backcountry.

In the following charts, estimates of future use is shown. The use was projected by reviewing population growth and historic trends. It is recognized that various factors such as, increasing leisure time, energy and travel cost trends and anticipated recreation related development by the private sector and other public sector agencies will have an influence on these projections. Estimates of potential supply, or capacity, are estimated on the basis of various standards and guidelines designed to protect the natural characteristics of the Forest, and provide high quality recreation experiences, which are safe and appropriately uncrowded.

Dispersed Recreation

Dispersed recreation use was 1,399 MRVD's in 1980 and 1,414 MRVD's in 1983. The Forest has an adequate capacity to handle far greater numbers of visitors participating in dispersed recreation activities than is anticipated will occur in the next several decades. See Figure #5.

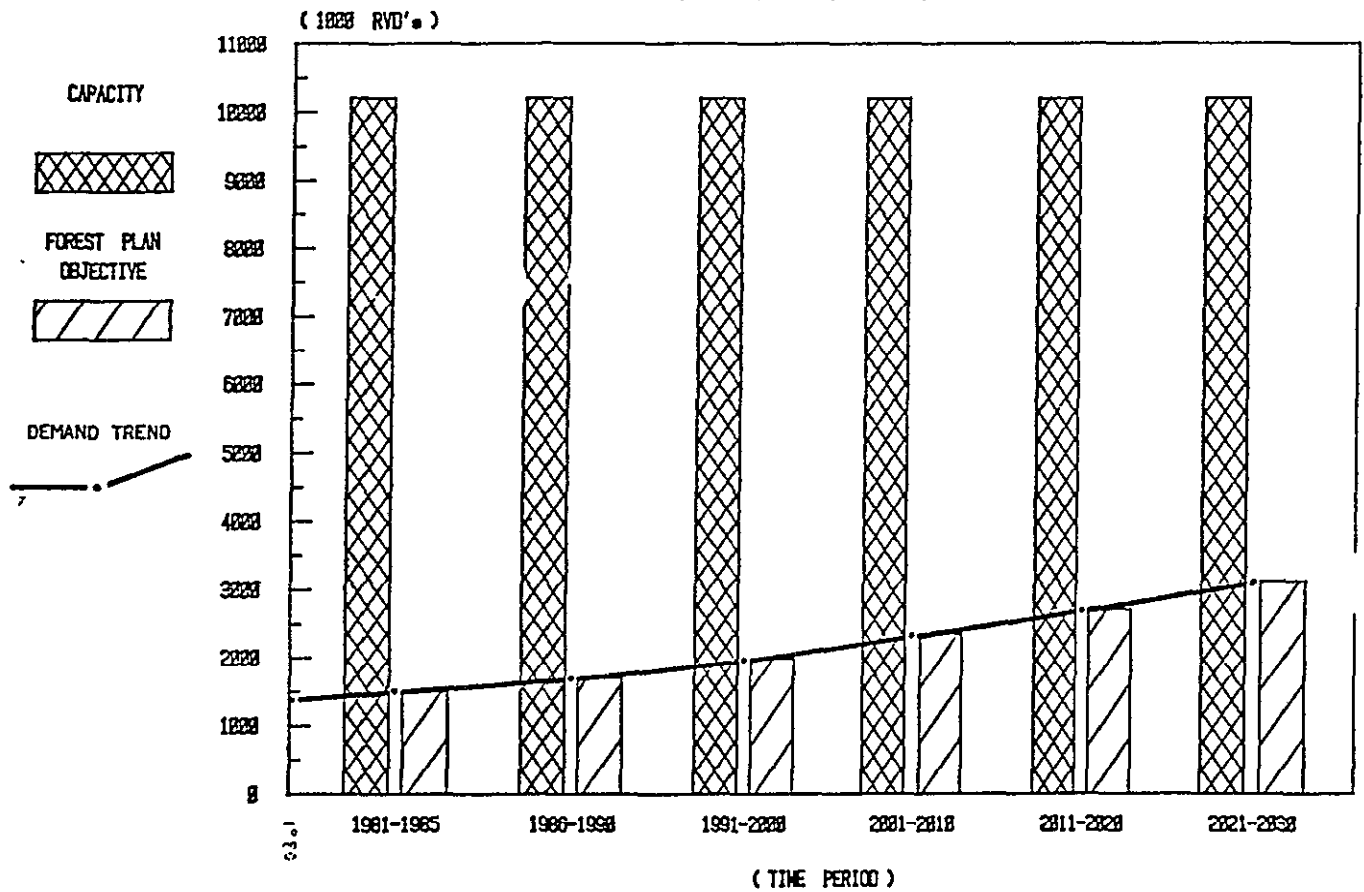
The objectives of the Forest Plan are to provide only the amount of roads and trails, trailheads, backcountry campsites, and minimum sanitation facilities necessary and desirable to adequately serve the anticipated demand and distribute the use so that the current high quality dispersed recreation opportunities can be maintained.

Opportunities for ORV use in outstanding forest and alpine settings is one of the hallmarks of the Forest. The current and planned network of primitive roads and motorized trails will be ample to meet the anticipated needs of the ORV users. However, it should be understood that most ORV use will be confined to designated roads and trails which may be periodically restricted to protect soil, water, and wildlife resources. Under the implementation of the various management prescriptions in the Forest Plan there will be relatively little cross-country motorized travel.

The Forest has more dispersed camping use (16% of total use) than developed camping use (11% of total use). A large amount of the dispersed camping occurs during the hunting season.

DISPERSED RECREATION

FIGURE 5 (INCLUDES DRV'•.)



Developed Recreation

Developed site use was 578 MRVD's in 1980 and 404 MRVD's in 1983. Improved reporting procedures on use and the economic downtrend are reflected in the lower use figures for 1983.

The Forest has significant existing and potential sites to meet the anticipated demand for camping and picnicking and other developed recreation activities. However, it takes a significant amount of capital investment funds to rebuild existing and to construct new facilities. Capital investment funding is not and has not been readily available and with the present trends funding will not improve in the near future. Because of the expected funding constraints and the desire to allow private and other government agencies development opportunities also, the Forest goal is to meet 50% of the increased demand above existing capacity for developed recreation opportunities during the planning period. The objective set forth in the Forest Plan is to rehabilitate and maintain sufficient developed site capacity to meet this goal. The Forest will meet 100% of the projected demand for developed recreation through 1995 and 96% by 2000. The next revision of the Forest Plan may adjust the goal of limited Forest Service expansion and/or demand trends may show a reduced demand needed. See Figure 6.

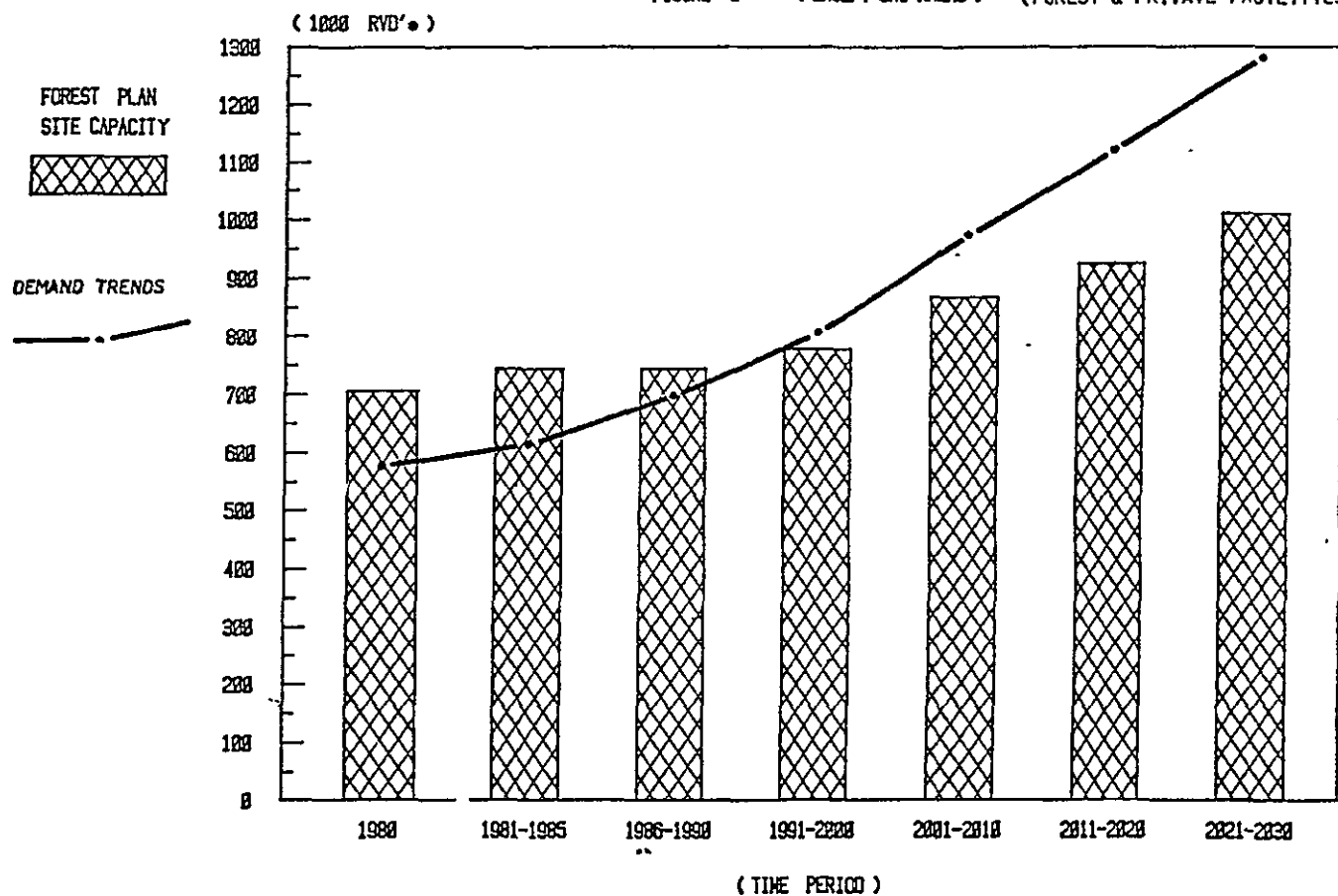
Downhill Skiing

Downhill skiing use (222 MRVD's-1980; 233 MRVD's-1983) on the Forest averages approximately 60% of practical ski area capacity (practical capacity is 60% of the total or theoretical capacity). The daily "comfortable capacity" of the ski areas is rarely exceeded. This suggests that ski area expansion has and will continue to be completed before crowding and a reduced recreation experience occurs. A high quality skiing experience is maintained by offering relatively uncrowded skiing.

There are 8 inventoried potential ski areas on the Forest. Development of new ski areas is a joint decision of federal and state government jurisdictions, the private sector and local government entities. It is preferable to complete development of existing ski areas before developing new areas. It is anticipated that with full development of existing areas, supply will keep pace with demand through the year 2030. See Figure 7.

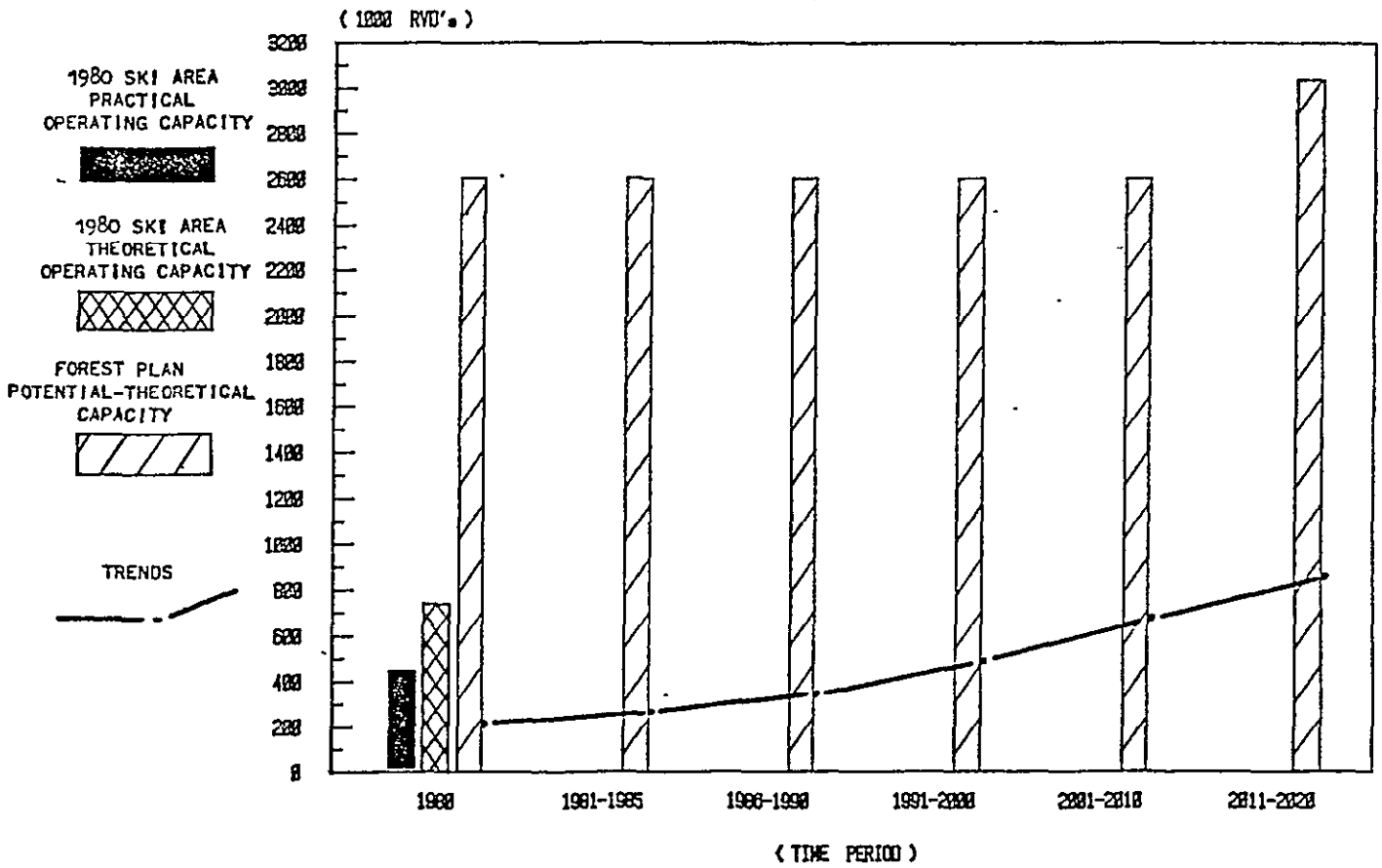
DEVELOPED RECREATION SITES

FIGURE 6 (EXCEPT SKI AREAS) (FOREST & PRIVATE FACILITIES)



DOWNHILL SKIING

FIGURE 7



Wilderness

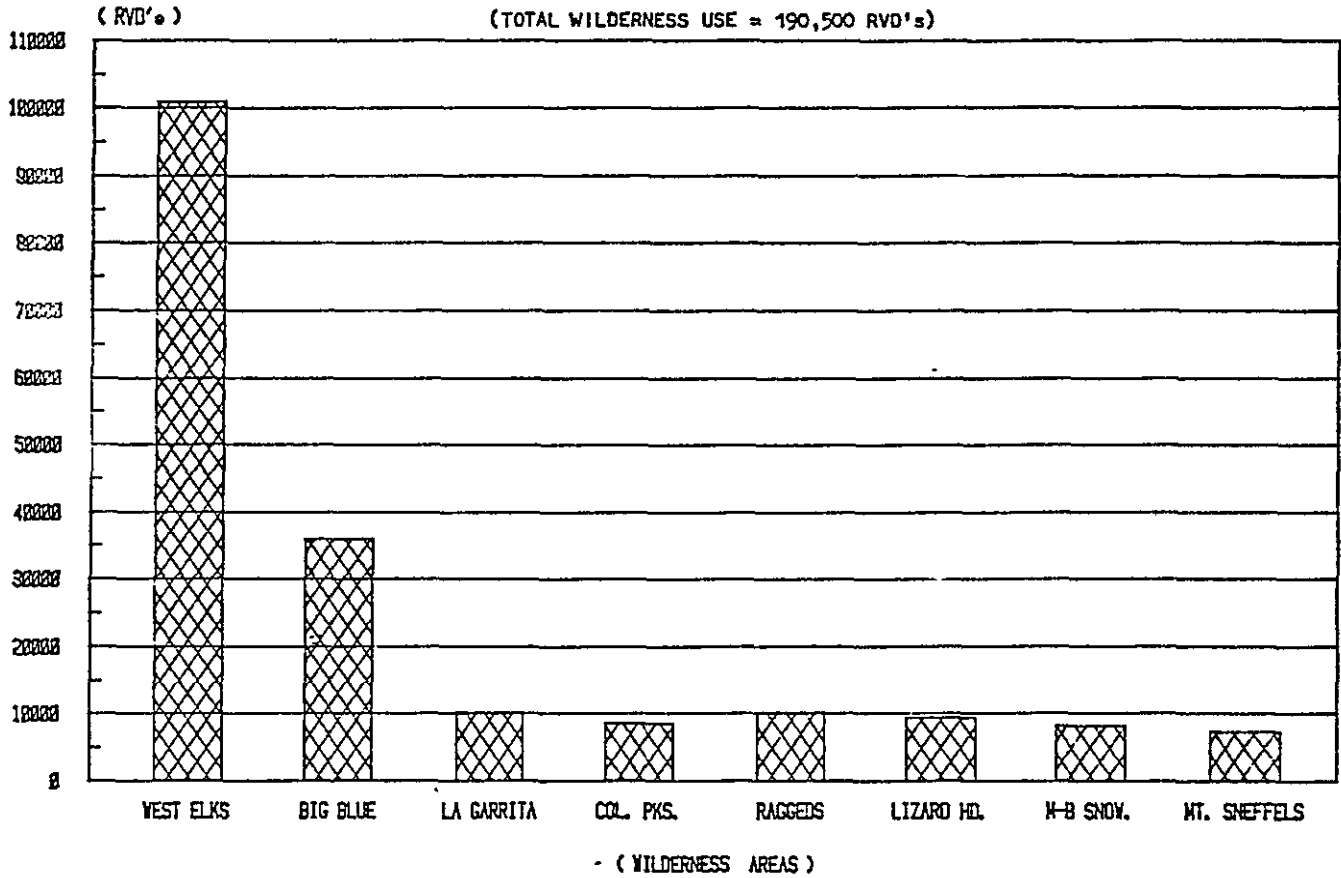
Recreational use of the wildernesses on the Forest was approximately 164 MRVD's in 1980 and 191 MRVD's in 1983. In much of the Forest's wildernesses, recreation use is quite low. But in some popular drainages heavy use is creating unacceptable impacts.

The current wildernesses and the area recommended in the Forest Plan as suitable for inclusion in the National Wilderness System provide ample capacity for the next several decades. Implementation of the Wilderness Management Direction in the Forest Plan will maintain use of the Forest's wilderness at acceptable levels which will protect the wilderness resource and provide acceptable opportunities for solitude and primitive recreation activities. See Figures 8 & 9.

WILDERNESS USE

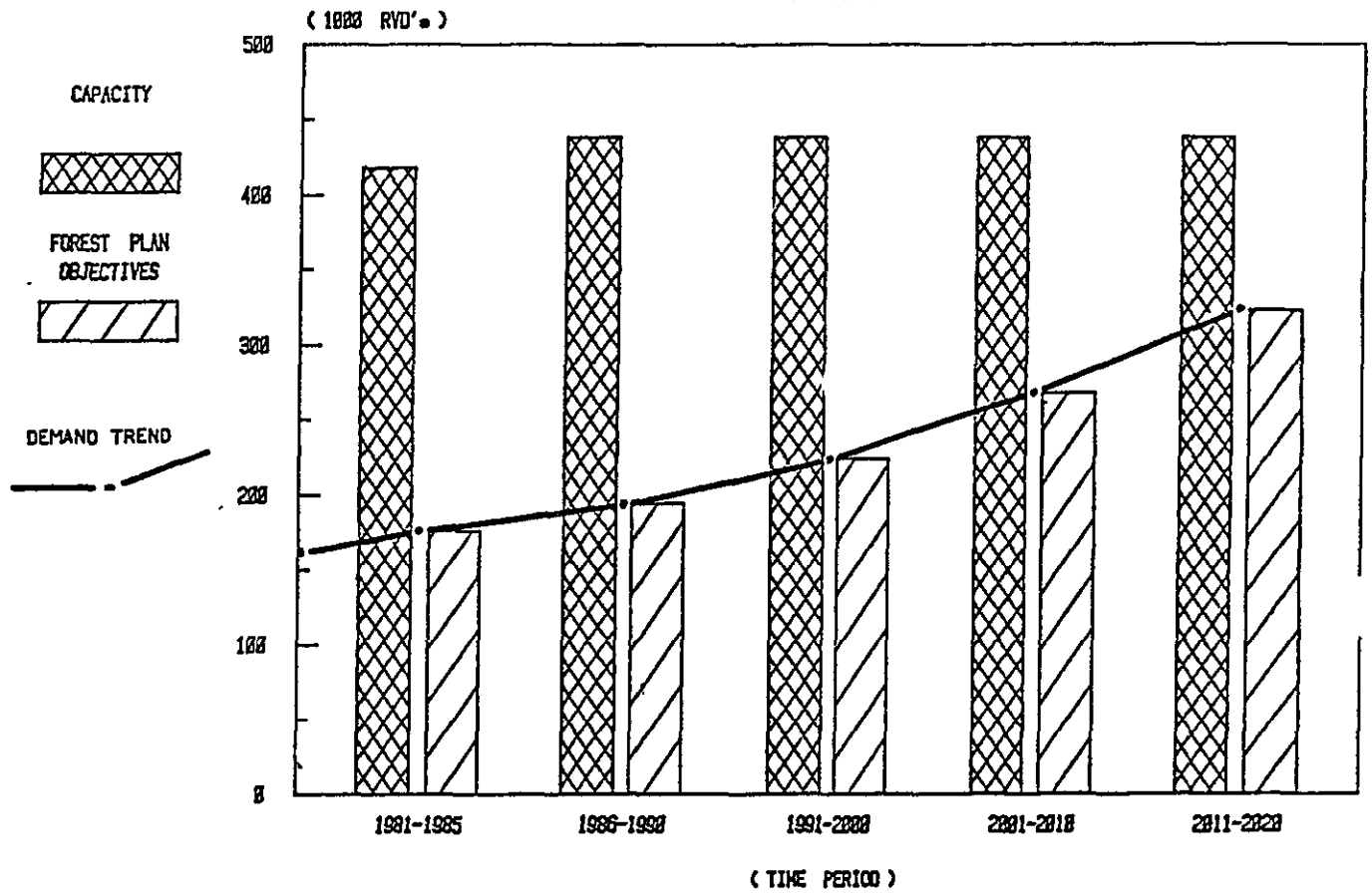
FIGURE 8 (1983 DATA)

(TOTAL WILDERNESS USE = 190,500 RVD's)



WILDERNESS

FIGURE 9



IV- CURRENT AND FUTURE RECREATION NEEDS

The goals for recreation and wilderness stated in the Forest Plan (page III-2 & 3) are:

Recreation

- Meet 50% of increased demand above existing capacity for developed recreation opportunities over the 50-year planning horizon on National Forest System land.
- Meet demand for downhill skiing.
- Meet demand for dispersed recreation outside wilderness.
- Preserve and manage cultural resources and ensure that these resources remain available for research and educational uses.

Wilderness

- Emphasize primitive wilderness opportunities.
- Recommend an increase in the total number of acres designated wilderness on the Forest.
- Manage a majority of the wilderness acres at the full service management level.
- Implement indirect methods for controlling wilderness use.

Management Areas that emphasize non-wilderness recreation opportunities (Prescriptions 1A, 1B, 2A, 2B, 3A, and 10C in Table III-2, pg. 88-90 in the Forest Plan) account for 677,193 acres (23% of the Forest). In these areas all resource management activities will be planned and implemented to fall within the standards and guidelines contained in the prescriptions. Monitoring systems will include the necessary record keeping and evaluation to assure that the cumulative effects of all resource management activities will not cause incompatible changes in the prescribed ROS settings.

Management areas that emphasize resource outputs other than recreation or wilderness, account for 1,774,216 acres (60% of the Forest). In these areas changes in the current recreation settings may occur because of the construction of roads and/or the modification of the existing visual condition. However, changes in these areas will be kept to the minimum necessary to accomplish the objective of the prescription and will be planned to provide quality recreation experiences as an adjunct to the principal resource use. It is expected that the cumulative change in current ROS classification in these areas will be less than 2% during the next 10 years.

Seventeen percent of the Forest (501,777 acres) has been designated as wilderness and an additional 1% (13,999 acres) is being managed to preserve inherent wilderness characteristics pending Congressional action. The recreation opportunities in these areas will not change.

Between now and 1995 the Forest has ample space and transportation system to accommodate use and provide high quality recreation opportunities. The principal needs during the next decade are listed below:

General

Education of Forest users to what recreation opportunities are available and the proper way to perform them is the key to continued user enjoyment management of the Forests. The Forest will strive to educate the public to get the desired management results before resorting to regulatory methods.

Implement innovative ways of managing recreation facilities and services which emphasize cost effectiveness, and provide opportunities for the private sector and volunteers to share in their operation and maintenance. The interest and availability of volunteers has opened new cost effective ways of serving the public and managing and caring for Forest recreation facilities. An active volunteer program gives individuals an opportunity to enjoy the benefits of self actualization, education and understanding of natural resource conservation needs and the feeling of contributing to the management of their public lands. Volunteer programs are not without costs. There is a continuing need for training and infrastructure support. The Forest will continue to utilize volunteers and to improve the program.

Dispersed Recreation

Trails -Much of the Forest's trail system is in poor condition. Trail maintenance is necessary on a regular basis to offset the effects of water erosion as well as the wear and tear of use. Past levels of funding for trail maintenance have resulted in a Forest-wide deterioration of trails. The long term implication of continuing this inadequate level of maintenance is the loss of usable and safe trails, and the high cost of relocation and reconstruction of hundreds of miles to restore a usable system. The following measures (subject to adequate funding availability) will be done:

Bring the Forest trail system under a consistent maintenance schedule designed to eliminate safety hazards system-wide. (Target: 1990)

Provide adequate drainage on 50% of the trail system. (Target: 1995)

Reconstruct or relocate 50 miles of existing trails annually. (Target: Yearly)
(See Trail Construction and Reconstruction Summary, Forest Plan, Appendix B.)
Refinement of this plan will be made for reconstruction and new trail construction on a priority basis using these weighted criteria:

Elimination of safety hazards

Reduction of trail-related soil and water impacts

Adequate right-of-way exists

Good investment per user capita

Provide trail and trailhead facilities which are adequate and compatible with the intended recreation setting and Management Area objectives and are within the carrying capacity of the area they serve

Trails available for use on multi-season basis

Construct or reconstruct 2 trailheads annually. (Target: Yearly)

Through new technology (mountain bikes and three- and four-wheelers), additional needs for special trails are developing. The Forest is and will continue to assess these needs and provide appropriate trails or routes when funds and/or volunteer users are available to develop the facilities. Areas appropriate for these uses will be identified and users advised of them. (Target: Continuing)

Travel Management - Continue to implement a travel management program on a Forest-wide basis that reflects the intent and emphasis of the specific Management Area prescriptions in Chapter III of the Forest-Plan.

Preventing adverse impacts to developed roads is accomplished through road closures during wet weather and seasonal closures during hunting season. Forest policy is to use seasonal closures if:

- Use causes unacceptable damage to soil and water resources due to weather or seasonal conditions;
- Use results in unsafe conditions due to weather conditions;
- Use causes unacceptable damage to the road prism due to weather or seasonal conditions;

To facilitate hunting use, and other recreation activities, the Forest has complementary direction to keep existing roads open unless:

- Financing is not available to maintain the road or manage the associated use served by the road;
- Use caused unacceptable damage to soil and water resources;
- Use conflicts with the ROS class established for the area;
- They are located in areas closed to motorized use and are not "designated routes" in the Forest travel management direction;
- Use results in unsafe conditions unrelated to weather conditions;
- There is little or no public need for them;
- Use conflicts with wildlife management objectives; or
- Use causes unacceptable damage to the road prism.

Off Road Vehicles - The strategy of the Forest is to retain high quality ORV opportunities by providing 490,433 acres allocated to management prescription 2A (semi-primitive motorized). ORV use will be permitted within these areas as well as on some low standard roads elsewhere on the Forest.

Forest management of four-wheeling roads in the Telluride, Ouray, and Lake City areas, is coordinated with the involved counties and San Juan National Forest and the BLM since they also have many connecting road miles available for this purpose. The roads will be managed to protect their current character and the

superlative alpine scenery they pass through along with the rich historic mining heritage they access. A special effort will be made with the local communities to help improve their economic base by providing related appropriate commercial services to the visitors.

An opportunity exists to accomplish maintenance of the important four-wheel routes through agreements with the commercial outfitters and/or 4x4 clubs.

An opportunity exists to accomplish establishing and maintaining ORV three- and four-wheel routes through agreements with local clubs and/or users.

Driving for pleasure and viewing scenery - These activities require two basic actions: adequate road maintenance, and effective visual management along travel routes. Highways and county roads are often used by people who are simply out "driving for pleasure". Maintenance of these roads is the responsibility of state and county governments, although 10% of the National Forest receipts are made available through the state to aid in maintenance. Forest arterial and collector roads are maintained, where feasible, through agreements with the counties. The cost/mile is quite high since these roads are maintained for visitor comfort as well as for safety and resource protection. This cost is expected to increase over the next ten years, as the road mileage increases and if inflation continues. The visual quality of roadside areas will be maintained through the proper application of the Visual Management System in all Management Areas. However, similar controls on state, private and other lands adjacent to the National Forest can only come about through private landowners and local government agencies.

Dispersed Camping - Some areas of the Forest (examples - Grand Mesa, Telluride area, Cimarron area) are starting to receive heavy long-term dispersed camping use which may result in limiting recreation opportunities for other users and impact the land resource. These areas will be closely monitored and mitigating management actions taken when impacts occur outside the direction indicated in each area's specific Management Area prescription.

Hunting - The Grand Mesa, Uncompahgre and Gunnison National Forest is recognized as having one of the largest and most productive elk herds in Colorado as well as a sizable deer population. Big game hunting is one of the big attractions for out-of-state and front-range hunters and makes a significant positive economic impact in the local communities.

The strategy to deal with the impacts of hunting is to accommodate the number of users generated by unlimited hunting license sales while minimizing the adverse impacts. Damage to facilities and the resource can be reduced through a better user education program and increased contacts with hunters during the hunting season.

The wide variety of ROS classes, management units, and wildlife species on the Forest provide for a great diversity of hunting opportunity on the Grand Mesa, Uncompahgre and Gunnison National Forests.

Dispersed winter sports - The Forest offers a number of good, avalanche free ski touring and snowmobile routes. Grand Mesa has some of the better terrain and snow conditions in the state for these activities.

Currently on Grand Mesa, the Forest is cooperating with local snowmobile clubs for trail improvements through the use of state tax dollars generated by the sales and licensing of snowmobile equipment. The state funds have been used t

mark and groom trails and provide for temporary sanitary facilities near the beginning of the trails. The area between Lake City and Creede, through a special use permit, has marked trails and is groomed for snowmobiling.

Cross-country skiing trails are marked and maintained by the Forest Service and private parties on Grand Mesa and by Telluride, Powderhorn and Crested Butte Ski Resorts. The trails at the ski areas are groomed and tracks are set.

More marked snowmobile and cross-country ski trails can be accommodated on the Forest through the continued use of state funds (snowmobile trails only) and private clubs and volunteers.

Recently, interest has been expressed in utilizing hut systems for overnight use along snowmobile and cross-country trails or routes. One ski hut is under permit on the Pearl Pass cross-country skiing route between Crested Butte and Aspen. Grand Mesa has been mentioned as a possible location for both snowmobile and cross country huts. The Forest will develop a policy to deal with these very likely proposals. (Target: 1988)

Developed Recreation

For the past decade, maintenance of campground facilities has not been keeping up with maintenance needs due to low funding levels and the effects of inflation on the cost of replacement facilities. Use of the facilities has not slackened off and this use of the facilities along with the reduced maintenance funds have deteriorated facilities. It is planned to:

Ensure that all developed recreation sites maintain their utility, all health and safety deficiencies will be corrected first, then other maintenance will be done to meet standards.

Provide an additional 585 PAOT capacity with the opening of new campgrounds or the expansion of existing sites by 1995 (Forest Plan Appendix A, Table A-1). Funding for these projects is questionable in the near future, but the Forest will continue to prepare site plans and contract packages to be ready when the funds are allocated.

A program for rehabilitation of Forest Service operated developed sites has been established (Forest Plan -- Appendix A, Table A-2) to complete 16 sites (1,405 PAOTs capacity) by 1990 and an additional 19 sites (1,605 PAOTs capacity) by 1995. Completion of the program is subject to available funding. Funding was received for one site in 1985 and one site in 1986.

The use of volunteers as campground hosts and for other duties in the operation and maintenance of developed sites will be continued and strengthened as experience and new ideas are tried.

Some developed sites will be evaluated for closure to provide funds for the more efficient and heavier used sites. (Target: 1988)

Amphitheater Campground is currently being operated as a concessionaire site under a special use permit. Evaluation of several additional developed sites will determine if concessionaire operation is a viable means of operating other developed sites at reduced costs. Preliminary studies indicate that Lakeview Campground on Taylor River and several groupings of campground sites on Grand Mesa may have potential as concession sites when improvements to them have been

made or management problems have been solved. They will be analyzed further."
(Target: 1989)

Downhill Skiing

Because of the Forest's location relative to the sun-belt population areas of the Southwest, the demand for downhill skiing opportunities is expected to continue to keep pace with the increased capacity being provided by private developers. The Forest Plan provides for the expansion of the Crested Butte, Powderhorn, and Telluride ski areas by approximately 286% (up to 30,200 SAOT) of the 1980 capacity (8,600 SAOT), and allocates a potential expansion area onto the Forest for Monarch Ski Area.

Wilderness

The objectives of Wilderness management are to: allow the changes associated with natural ecosystem dynamics, unaffected by human activities and influences; and provide outstanding opportunities for primitive recreation activities and solitude.

To accomplish these conflicting management objectives in each of the eight wildernesses, the Forest will develop wilderness implementation schedules (WIS) of the General Forest Wilderness Direction and the specific Wilderness Management Area prescriptions contained in Chapter III of the Forest Plan. Development of the wilderness implementation schedules will require close coordination with the adjacent White River, Rio Grande and San Juan National Forests which share the management responsibilities of five of the eight wildernesses. (The Forests will complete the schedule of implementation strategies for the Mt. Sneffels wilderness in 1987 and for the remaining wildernesses in 1988.)

After each separate wilderness implementation schedule is prepared, the Forests will implement a wilderness management program designed to reverse the trend toward over crowding in problem drainages and along popular travel routes, and establish a monitoring program designed to consistently provide timely information about the effects of human use on the wilderness resource. (Target: Starting in 1989 and yearly until all eight wildernesses are included.)

A key issue is the amount and distribution of use, since overuse or poor distribution of use can destroy basic wilderness resource characteristics. Strategy for planned developments adjacent to the wildernesses will be to provide a system of roads and trailheads that will encourage better distribution of use before the wilderness is entered and through sizing the trailheads, encourage only the appropriate amount of use desired in the adjacent wilderness.

Wilderness implementation schedules will also include strategies for:

- 1) The systematic inventory of suitable campsites to achieve an equitable allocation of outfitter and guide and public campsites while protecting biophysical resources.
- 2) The determination of the extent and location of the effects of atmospheric deposition ("acid rain") and other air quality related impacts on the wilderness ecosystems. Once this information is available the Forest can,

whenever possible, limit or control sources likely to cause unacceptable impacts.

- 3) The determination of when, and if, a permit system will be required to control the timing, location and numbers of users to avoid unacceptable levels of use and/or deterioration of wilderness characteristics.

Cultural Resources

Before ground disturbing projects are approved, cultural resource surveys are completed on project areas. The located cultural resources are recorded and evaluated. A completed survey report is reviewed by the Colorado State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) and his/her concurrence is sought on the evaluation of resources and the potential for impact.

When projects will impact significant resources, projects may be changed to avoid the resources or the resources will be mitigated using a plan approved by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation.

Resources evaluated as eligible to the National Register of Historic Places are nominated as funds allow. Yearly, a sample of significant resources are monitored to determine if they are being impacted by project or other forest use activities. The monitoring report is provided to the SHPO yearly. Many cultural resources can be interpreted through signing, brochures and books to inform and educate the public about the past use of the forest. These opportunities will be considered in determining recreation management strategies for specific areas of the forest.

Visual Resources

Significant visual resource management is an important activity used in the implementation of the Forest Plan. Because virtually all areas of the Forest provide some form of recreation opportunity, all activities have the potential to affect the physical settings in which recreation activities take place. If the effect of land management activities degrades the landscape from what is perceived to be acceptable or expected, the overall recreation experience is degraded to some degree.

The Forest Service uses the "Visual Management System" to evaluate the effect of human activities and structures in terms of the degree of change made to the characteristic landscape. Also, desired visual conditions can be prescribed for a given area that is deemed appropriate or compatible with an existing or intended recreation opportunity. The desired visual condition is generally a "natural appearing" wildland landscape.

Overall, the characteristic appearance of the Forests will change very little due to the various activities and programs called for in the Forest Plan. Less than 1% of the Forest area will be visually modified in any one decade by vegetative treatments.

Unique Features

The unique recreation opportunities discussed in Part I rely on maintaining the current visual conditions, water and air quality, and the vegetative diversity characteristic of the National Forests. The specific management strategies intended to perpetuate these opportunities have been discussed above throughout this section. Maintaining the "natural" appearance of the Forests is the key to protecting these unique features. Managing users to avoid conflicts and allow their use of the Forest without too many restrictions or limitations is also a key management strategy so that users of the Forests may enjoy these unique features.

V. CURRENT FUNDING AND FUTURE NEEDS

Shown below are historic, current and projected funding levels in M\$ for recreation, trails and road maintenance on the Grand Mesa, Uncompahgre and Gunnison National Forests.

| | Developed Recreation | Operation and Maintenance | | | Trail Maint. | Road Maint. | Construction and Reconstruction | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|------------|-----------------|----------------|---------------------------------|---------|--------------|
| | | Dispersed Recreation | Cultural * Resources | Wilderness | | | Recreation | Trails | Rec. Roads** |
| Actual | | | | | | | | | |
| 1980 | 316.0 | 79.8 | 68.3 | 35.9 | 72.6 | 288.0 | | 32.3 | |
| 1981 | 599.6 | 125.9 | 139.8 | 30.7 | 88.9 | 190.0 | 45.0 | 23.7 | |
| 1982 | 471.0 | 77.2 | 69.0 | 14.2 | 102.0 | 252.0 | 45.0 | 23.7 | |
| 1983 | 569.0 | 91.0 | 64.8 | 15.0 | 118.5 | 267.9 | 376.5** | 131.9** | |
| 1984 | 454.4 | 197.4 | 139.5 | 91.3 | 92.9 | 432.0 | 50.0 | -- | |
| 1985 | 438.3 | 187.9 | 100.8 | 97.2 | 88.1 | 316.0 | 62.4 | 49.0 | 104.0 |
| Ave. 80-85 | 474.7 | 126.5 | 97.0 | 47.4 | 93.8 | 291.0 | 89.0 | 39.4 | 17.3 |
| 1986 (Current Year) | 397.9 | 170.5 | 91.3 | 84.3 | 107.1 | 338.5 | 97.0 | 108.9 | 30.8 |
| Projected **** | | | | | | | | | |
| 1987 | 431.4 | 213.4 | 98.0 | 152.8 | 124.4 | 351.3 | 87.2 | 350.0 | 15.8 |
| 1988 | 460.8 | 224.0 | 145.9 | 207.8 | 134.7 | 411.3 | 257.2 | 350.0 | 270.8 |
| 1989 | 472.8 | 243.4 | 138.8 | 232.8 | 265.2 | 452.4 | 682.2 | 350.0 | 40.8 |
| 1990 | 501.4 | 248.4 | 138.8 | 232.8 | 266.5 | 452.4 | 408.7 | 350.0 | 165.8 |
| 1995 | 510.5 | 259.6 | 137.8 | 232.8 | 267.2 | 454.3 | 145.4 | 350.0 | 52.5 |

* Some totals include specific project funds in addition to cultural resource funds

** Includes funds from Jobs Bill (P.L. 98-8 3/24/83)

*** Roads in developed recreation sites

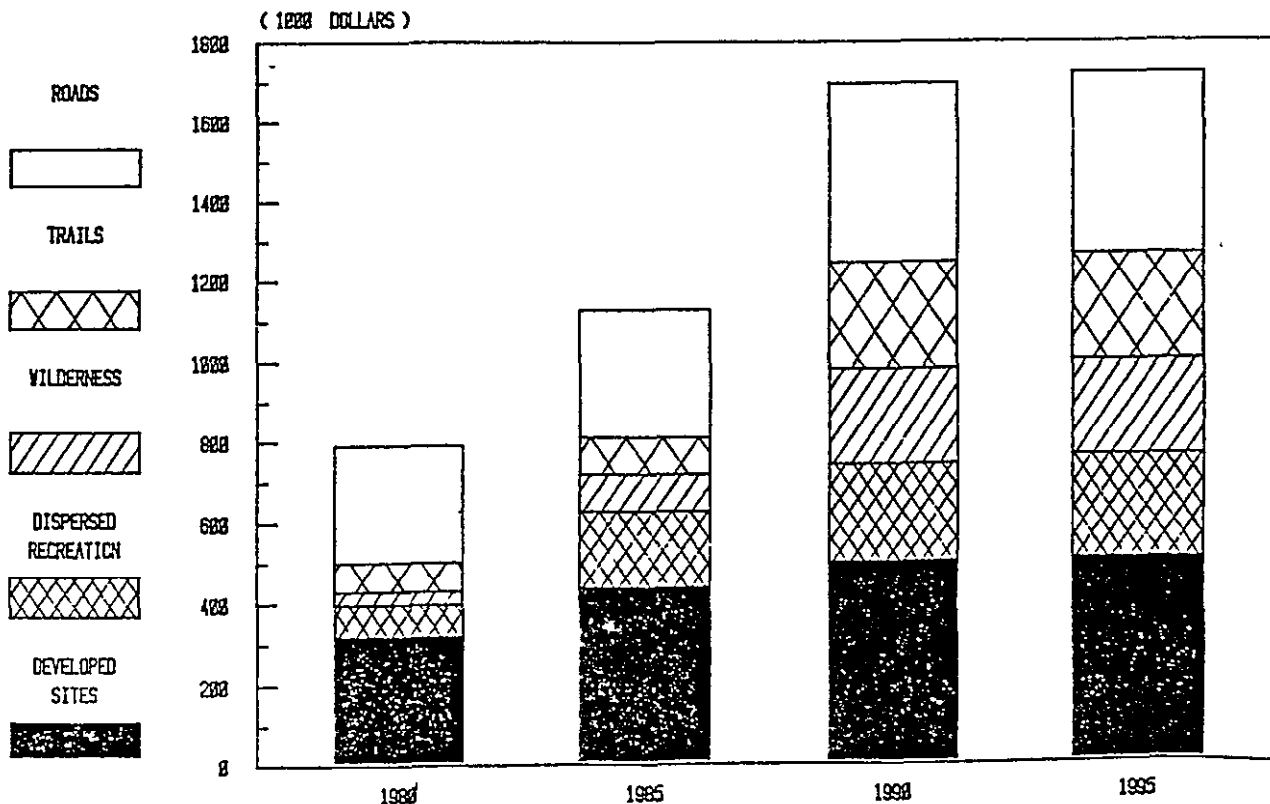
**** RPA Projections - Alternative R

PAST FUNDING & FUTURE NEEDS

FOR

OPERATION & MAINTENANCE

FIGURE 1B



PAST FUNDING & FUTURE NEEDS
FOR
CAPITAL INVESTMENTS

FIGURE 11

